

The point of view of a Montreal "Anglo"

Will Quebec be the victim of a new "trahison des clercs"?

By R.W.G. Bryant

I am an immigrant. I've lived in Montreal for eight years. I have not the least desire to move to Ontario or anywhere else. With my professional qualifications I would have no trouble finding a decent position outside Quebec; I have had some interesting offers. But I am very fond of life in Montreal, I find this the most civilized city in North America. And it is precisely because of that French presence on whose ability to survive certain people are casting doubt. Returning to Montreal after a trip through a bunch of underdeveloped cities such as Baltimore or Cleveland—"non-cities" as intelligent and thoughtful Americans call them—I am always very happy to be back home.

To turn Montreal, our Montreal, into another Belfast would be criminal. There are ignorant and fanatical people on both sides—anglophone and francophone—but let's leave them out of it. Let's talk at an adult level.

I am of English origin—contaminated perhaps by a Scottish education—I am proud to be the graduate of a university founded in the fifteenth century, a period when the kings of Scotland and France were united in their "old alliance" against the Kings of England.

I have no connection with the old plutocracy of Molsons, Astors, Allans or Van Hornes. I have no desire to rush to the support of North American capitalism. It is quite likely that the future of Quebec, of Canada as a whole, will be based on a quite different philosophy—I just don't know. Canada could easily become the North American Quebec. But, personally, I am not one of the Westmount capitalists; while I admire their business acumen, I do not accept their social and economic philosophies.

In this sphere my opinions go hand in hand with those of René Lévesque.

Further, I am not a dyed-in-the-wool anglophone. If I do business at Simpson's or Dupuis, or go to my bank, I am happy to speak French with a francophone employee. I regard it as both a normal act of politeness and a pleasure. At Sir George Williams, where I teach, I always announce at the beginning of my courses that French-speaking students—a relatively tiny minority here—are perfectly free to write their examinations or theses in French.

The temptation of intellectuals

A good number of Quebec nationalists complain about the capitalist monopoly of the Anglos. Such an attitude too easily slips over into exaggerated chauvinism. It is too easy to hold the English responsible for everything that goes wrong in Quebec—and it is unfair—a product of emotionalism rather than thought.

This leads me to discuss the new "trahison des clercs", the recent attitude of Quebec intellectual and university circles. The new system of education, including four expanding francophone universities, is designed for the precise purpose of providing Quebec in this twentieth century with the cadres essential for its economic and social advance. This is not to mention French-language universities in other provinces. But, and this is most disquieting, the universities and CEGEP's have allowed themselves to be turned aside from this priority



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task; many intellectuals seem to have felt the need to retreat into a kind of ghetto. It's a fact that academic circles of Quebec include a large number of brilliantly intelligent people. Quebec needs their support in its positive work. But unfortunately many intellectuals do not seem able to measure up to the challenge, and prefer to indulge in nationalist fantasies that have nothing to do with what is really happening. I call them the "outremontagnards".

God knows how much vital energy is being wasted today in interminable and fruitless talk—about cooperative federalism, the role of the state, the future status of Quebec and so on. These are not Quebec's real problems. We are dealing rather with a community that until very recently was essentially rural, grouped round its churches and presbyteries, but which has suddenly been thrown into the world crisis of explosive urbanization. There are critical problems, both social and economic, but they have nothing to do with Wolfe and Montcalm—they are, indeed, world-wide problems.

These problems have to be faced, but I have no intention of trying to diagnose the ills of Quebec society. Gérard Filion recently did a very precise job of it in a speech to the Chambre de Commerce de Montréal. He is much better equipped than I to say all this, and is able to express very solidly-based opinions. The Duplessis, the Sarto Fourniers, etc. have been much more grievous enemies of the people of Quebec than the Anglos.

The spirit of *Cité Libre*

I remember the "silent revolution" of 1960 to 1965—a period that now seems very far away. The writers of *Cité Libre* are no longer fashionable. But we must recognize that they possessed common sense and clarity of thought. In their

issues they described the pre-fascist attitudes which are too often linked with extreme nationalism. In many issues there are intelligent and careful studies which give a broad perspective of the real problems of Quebec society. They were no more inclined to over-simplify things than are today's noisy demonstrators.

There are too many fascist tendencies within the ranks of the extremists. A journalist of German origin, who was present at both Hitler's seizure of power and the St-Léonard riot, has pointed out that the parallels of conduct and psychology between the demonstrators are too close to be funny or to leave undisturbed the concerned spectator. I have a friend, a teacher at a francophone university, who told me: "The society that the people of the FQF, etc. want to build would be so chauvinist and totalitarian that I would prefer to leave." He is an immigrant who is part of both French and English society. In a Quebec organized according to the ideas of the FQF there would be very few immigrants; the endless sterile debates about the "integration of the immigrants" have shown that.

The instincts of the immigrants from Europe

The Europeans have seen fascism and chauvinism close up; they have come here hoping to escape from them. And Europe now is beginning to forget the deadly quarrels which tore it apart, is trying to develop new forms of international collaboration, unknown at the beginning of the century. There are many among the immigrants in Canada who went through frightful experiences. But how many Quebecers experienced an occupation by the forces of Hitler or Stalin, or artillery and air bombardments? Some folk may complain about the Anglos, but none have suffered—yet—from real chauvinism.

Vol 1, number 13
December 4, 1969

published by
the information
office
sir george
williams
university

SCMU ISSUES & EVENTS

The European immigrants therefore are scarcely encouraged by the obvious signs of a fascist spirit in certain ultra-nationalist Quebec circles.

This bloody-mindedness, this basic inability to understand another point of view, this insistence on simplistic solutions to complex problems, shown by our extremists, is too easily disguised as left-wing radicalism. But it is in fact pure fascism. There is nothing to indicate that a revolution in Quebec would produce a socialist, or even a democratic, state. So far as socialism is concerned, the province has never elected a single NDP member. I wonder if the Michel Chartrands and Stanley Grays have ever talked to a refugee from Czechoslovakia. Or to Sinyavsky, Daniel, and similar Russians. The Quebec extreme left is infantile, screaming about a "police state". But who was it fought to win back or protect liberty in this province? Like Dean Frank Scott of McGill who fought to the bitter end against the worst excesses of Duplessism. The people who now hurl insults at McGill forget this contribution, among others, a contribution solidly based on democratic and humane traditions. And it is these traditions that are now being challenged—not by the government but by those who are doing everything possible to corrupt the normal life of the province and sabotage its economic advance.

The best guarantee of fairness

The incredible naiveté of "Bill No. 1" should also be cited. Have these people ever heard of a successful attempt to abolish the use of a language by legislation? I am thinking, for example, of the policy of absolute Magyarisation practised in Hungarian-controlled lands at the time of the Habsburgs. The Slovaks, Croats and the rest still used their own language despite it. Chauvinists never learn anything from history.

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A BIOLOGIST REVIEWS OUR ROLE IN QUEBEC

Viewing the role of SGWU in Quebec today, Dr. Gérard Leduc, Chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences, is particularly concerned that the University define and meet the real needs of the community in both its teaching and its research. Proper integration of the two activities is required to serve the two purposes of higher education, the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge.

On the course side, Biology has rapidly evolved in recent years from a qualitative and descriptive program to a more rigid and quantitative approach. The development of the SGWU Department of Biological Sciences has also been rapid, and with enlarged facilities the faculty has increased from 4 members in 1965 to 13 in 1969. While the curriculum offers a solid formation to students who wish to pursue a career in biological sciences, it is not a training program in one particular discipline nor are the courses to be considered as service ones in relation to the medical sciences.

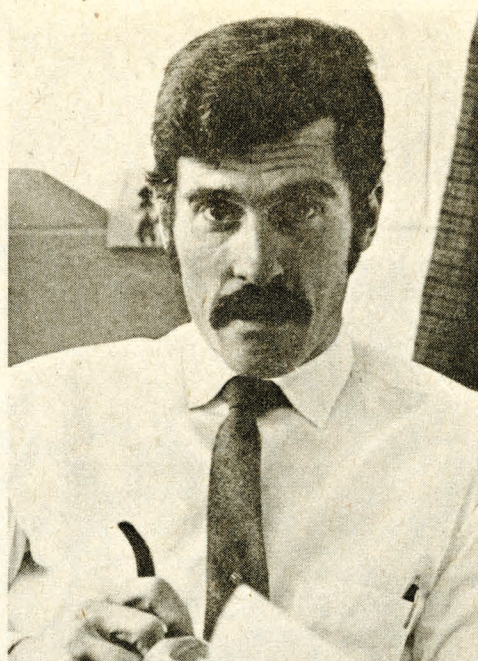
Research should be coordinated

Where research is concerned, Dr. Leduc sees as a priority requirement the better coordination of research activity through-

out the province, but he doubts this will be truly effective until the province establishes its own research council. Dr. Leduc's own field is limnology or fresh water studies, and at the recent annual meeting of ACFAS (Association Canadienne Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences) he gave the paper reporting on the state of limnology research in Quebec. This province, he points out, has the greatest water resources in Canada, and at least 75 professional research people working in the field, but Quebec rates only seventh among the provinces in per capita expenditure in the field of water resources research. Plans to coordinate the activity have not yet gelled, and this is particularly unfortunate since water research is now considered a top priority of the national and international levels.

The SGWU Department of Biological Sciences has under way its own research activities to which the Master's program was integrated in 1968. The main fields of research center around ecology, aquatic toxicology, plant and animal physiology, cytogenetics and microbiology.

SGWU research tackles fishy problems
In his own field, Dr. Leduc has several



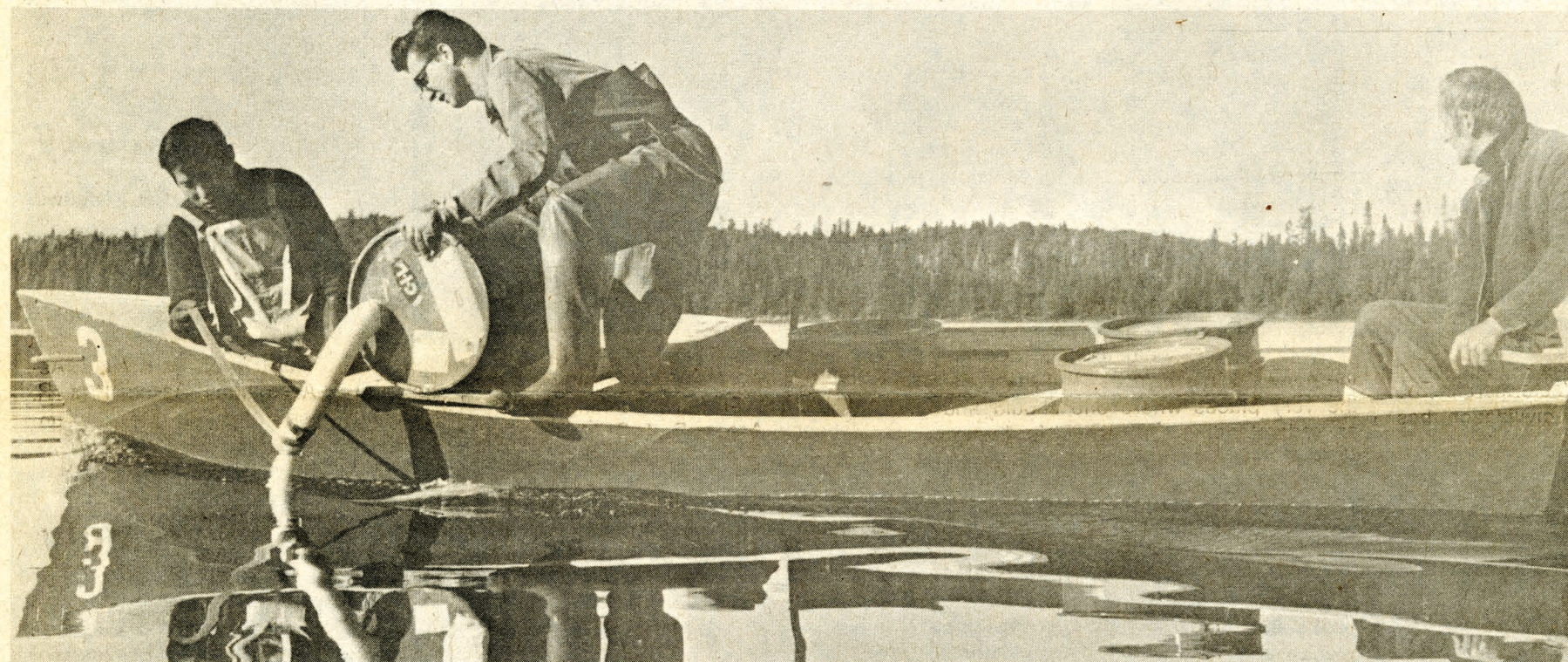
Dr. Gérard Leduc, Chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences, sees a pressing need for Quebec research into industrial pollution.

research projects under way dealing with various aspects of aquatic biology both in the field and in the laboratory. Two

field projects were undertaken with the cooperation of the Province of Quebec Wildlife Service: one is a study of the ecology of the yellow perch in Laurentian lakes where this fish, after its introduction by man, overpopulated these waters with stunted individuals and ruined the trout fishing. Another project led to the development of a new fish-poison which is now proving to be very effective, safe and economical for lake reclamation programs. In the fisheries research laboratory graduate students are studying the long-term effects of toxic industrial wastes and insecticides on fish of commercial or sport fishing importance.

In general, Professor Leduc says, a basic Quebec, indeed Canadian problem, is our reliance on outside research. While it would be ridiculous to duplicate research done elsewhere for nationalist reasons, there are plenty of local problems to be studied, local needs to be filled. For instance, where pollution is concerned, local conditions can be of paramount importance. We use different technical processes here, and there are variations in materials, for instance the composition of the wood employed in the pulp and paper industry. These local aspects call for de-

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Biology graduate students apply a newly developed fish poison in a lake reclamation program in the area of La Tuque, Quebec. After the disappearance of toxicity, the lake will be restocked with brook trout.

What happened at...

University Council

Last Friday, James Whitelaw, Co-ordinator of Academic Planning and chairman of the Committee on the Evening Division, submitted the committee's report to University Council. The report recommended that the evening division offer programs similar to those undergraduate programs to be offered in the day division, in September 1971.

The committee recommended that the mature matriculation system be re-established at the new preparatory level which would include six courses or their half-course equivalent before entering undergraduate university. Students entering in September 1970, the report said, should be encouraged to select courses which would facilitate the rapid phasing out of the existing system for implementation of the new preparatory and post-CEGEP undergraduate programs in both day and evening divisions by September 1971.

Earlier, University Council accepted in principle the idea of course pre-selection for third and fourth year registration for implementation next year. In a report submitted to the Council, the Registration Committee recommended that students entering third and fourth years be asked to fill in course selection cards in the previous spring. Although the cards would list lecturers where possible, a lecture schedule could not be published at that time.

Principal John O'Brien said that this would not alleviate the main registration problem - second year registration - but he pointed out that there would be indirect advantages to the second year students. With advance knowledge of what students would be studying in the junior and senior years, he said, it would be possible to a limited degree to determine how much space and course sections might be required to accommodate second year students. It might be possible, the Principal said, for instructors to rearrange their schedules in some cases.

Although the pre-selection system would not be totally binding, the Principal warned that unless students took the new system seriously and were willing to fulfill their advance course commitments, the entire process could be undermined to end up in total confusion.

University Council on Student Life

During last Saturday's meeting of the University Council on Student Life, Athletics, Health, and the Dean of Students office were asked to reconsider their budgets in light of possible five or even ten thousand dollar cuts. The Council also decided against giving money to the Y.M.C.A. Last year the Council voted the institution \$28,000.

Major complaints about the Health service came from the ESA members of the Council who felt that it was of little use to the evening student population. With the availability of hospitals in the immediate area, Ross Miles said, the service offered little more than first aid assistance. However, Principal John O'Brien said that a drastic cut in its budget or indeed the service's abolition would be "unacceptable" to the University.

Athletics Director Doug Insleay said that he wanted to use his proposed \$190,000 budget to return to last year's program level with six additional women's activities and the re-establishment of 11 inter-collegiate sports and, in addition, to hire a full-time intra-mural director. Insleay admitted that when he polled students about a proposed increase which would come from an increased student service fee, he was turned down by a slim margin. Council member Hugh McQueen of Engineering suggested that the Council should decide whether in fact Sir George could afford an athletics program at all and he pointed out that comparisons with programs at other institutions were unrealistic since they were operating under different circumstances.

Dean of Students Magnus Flynn described the proposal that he should reconsider his budget as a "pointless exercise" but agreed that he would take a second look.

The Council voted to include advertising in next year's student handbook in order to help subsidize the cost of the publication. The nature of the advertising and editorial content of the book would be determined by an editor appointed by the Council.

Will Quebec be the victim...

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The survival of the French language does not require either an outdated chauvinism or a boorish xenophobia. For civilized Anglos—and there are some—the French presence is an essential element, capable of enriching Canada as a whole. The silent revolution has created conditions which make it inevitable that the use of French will increase in Quebec. I cannot understand why so many French Canadians suffer from an unjustified inferiority complex. A few decades ago a project like Manic would have been carried out by an anglophone company with an anglophone technical staff. But today it is a source of pride not just for Quebec but for the whole of Canada. The question is no longer survival. The most important question is to define how Quebec can best contribute to the improvement of life in North America. The world of business will inevitably have to take into account a francophone society ready to collaborate in the tasks of the twentieth century. But this will not be the result of legislation. And on the cultural plane, we, the anglophones, have the greatest appreciation for the contributions of such people as Vaillancourt, Riopelle, Borduas, Marie-Claire Blais, Gélinas. We are not know-nothings.

The best guarantee of the survival, in fact of the growth of francophone society in Canada, will not come from the ridiculous projects of the unilingualists but from a sustained, careful search for excellence in all domains. Take for example Finland, a country which has had to fight for its survival in far tougher conditions than French Canada. According to the census, the population of Finland is smaller than that of Quebec. But census figures do not take special notice of people such as Sibelius, Saarinen, Alvar Aalto, Mika Waltari, Westermarck. The Finnish contribution to civilization has been away out of proportion to the size of the community. Finland is also a bilingual country; there is a large Swedish minority, settled for centuries and integrated into the life of a highly civilized country. Nobody would be so half-witted as to suggest that they go back to Sweden. The Finns, themselves too, have many constructive interests; they do not waste their energy in sterile quarreling of that sort. With the Russians breathing down their necks, they have other things on their minds.

Montreal is a cosmopolitan, polyglot

city. This characteristic does not threaten the survival of French society. On the contrary, it offers a remarkable opportunity for the development of an interaction that will benefit everyone.

I know a person of Italian origin who is quite comfortable speaking Italian, French, English and Spanish. He now hopes to leave this province as soon as possible—and that would be a loss. I have another friend, originally from Central Europe, a professional consultant who speaks Hungarian, German, Italian, English and French. At a meeting of a municipal council in this province, the mayor remarked, "Unfortunately we have been unable to find one of our own people (qualified to do the job), so we were forced to call on this gentleman." How the devil can one encourage immigration and assimilation into the French milieu if this sort of ridiculous attitude persists? These are matters that the unilingual fanatics prefer to ignore.

As an anglophone it would not be right for me to attempt to set out what francophone society should decide. But I can still express my hopes. I hope that the silent revolution will get its second wind, and that Quebec will offer to Canada the example of a modern, prosperous, humane and efficient society.

I have no simple recipe—there isn't one. But any advance must be based on the harmonious collaboration of all elements of society, whatever their language. And I am disturbed at present not because there are extremists—they will always exist in every country—but because too many intellectuals are not equal to their responsibilities. Schools, colleges and universities seem to have become the homes of narrowness. And these are the very places where one should find an understanding and respect for human values going far beyond chauvinism. Humanism and chauvinism don't mix. That is our present-day "trahison des clercs."

French Canada can make a brilliant contribution to the life of North America and build bridges between French culture and Coca-Cola culture. The minorities of Montreal must create a bridge between the two solitudes, thus achieving a shared enrichment. To miss this opportunity would be suicide, self-sterilization. Hatred and bitterness never lead to anything good.

Dean of Science Writes

Dr. Samuel Madras, Dean of Science, is a co-author of "Basic Modern Chemistry", and "Éléments de chimie moderne", a textbook for high schools recently published in both French and English versions. The two versions were prepared simultaneously, the first chemistry textbook to be published in Canada on a truly bilingual basis. The other co-authors are Jean-Paul Gravel of the Deux-Montagnes Regional School and Gordon G.G. Hall of the David Thompson High School in Vancouver. Though labelled 'second edition', the book is essentially a new text. Workbooks and teaching manuals in both languages will be published later this year.

The book was well-received when Dr. Madras and Mr. Gravel presented it to a recent meeting in Boucherville of l'Association des Professeurs de Sciences. Considerable interest has been shown in it by the educational authorities of New Brunswick.

The course Dr. Madras now gives at SGWU on chemical pedagogy is attended by several professors from the French CEGEP. Providing "an intellectual analysis of the intrinsic difficulties of teaching and learning the abstractions of chem-

istry", lectures are given in English, but subsequent discussion is carried on in both languages.

More Charges Laid

Wayne Gray, former editor-in-chief of *The Paper*, has lodged an additional batch of charges with the Administrator of Codes.

Under Articles 13,14 and 21 of the Code of Student Behaviour he has laid charges against Kenny Charles and John Raymond Dennis.

Under Articles 14 and 21, he has laid charges against William Schwartz, Steve Miltz, Victor Lazarovici, Richard King, Sharon Miller, Kathryn M. Bindon, Eddy Polak, Gerry Weinberg, Timothy Fain, Penelope McCurdy, Brue F. Innes, Allan Hilton, Marvin Rotrand, Grace Millman, Emil Grunberg, James Benson, Vernetta Alleyne, Grant Thomas, Cathy Lawrence, Leon Jacob and C.O. Bayne.

Three additional names were included in the charges under articles 14 and 21, but could not be directly identified by the Administrator of Codes.



"The survival of the French language does not require either an outdated chauvinism or a boorish xenophobia."

Panels set for complaint against faculty

University Council has established the hearing and investigating committees required by the Procedures for Dealing with Complaints against Faculty Members.

Members of the Hearing Committee panel are Asst. Prof. F. Dougherty, Assoc. Prof. M.M. Douglass, Assoc. Prof. F.D. Hamblin, Asst. Prof. J. Jackson, Assoc. Prof. H. Jain, Prof. N. Jennings, Prof. G. Mahoney, Assoc. Prof. S. Morris, Assoc. Prof. R. Rye, Assoc. Prof. R. Tobias,

Assoc. Prof. E. Vowles, Prof. P. Widdows.

Members of the Investigating Committee panel are Asst. Prof. A. Anastasopoulos, Asst. Prof. C. Bayne, Assoc. Prof. M. Brian, Asst. Prof. R. Burns, Asst. Prof. S. Ciffin, Assoc. Prof. A. Goldsman, Assoc. Prof. W. Jaworski, Asst. Prof. A. Kipling, Assoc. Prof. B.A. Lombos, Assoc. Prof. R. McDonald, Asst. Prof. L. Mendelsohn, Assoc. Prof. G. Pederzoli.

New Management Board for Conservatory

Principal J. W. O'Brien has announced the establishment of a new Board of Management for the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art.

Chairman of the Board is Associate Professor Serge Losique, chairman of the French Department and founder of the

Conservatory. Other members are Edward Bakony, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts (Cinema); Gary Boyd, Assistant Professor of Instructional Communications; Dean of Arts Ian Campbell; Professor Sidney Lamb, chairman of the English Department; and Michael Sheldon, Assistant to the Principal.

The Board of Management will be responsible to the Principal for operation of the Conservatory, recommending policy to him. It will also be responsible for relationships between the Conservatory and other University and outside groups interested in cinema.

French Chairman Edits

Dr. Serge Losique, Chairman of the French Department, is editor of "Lecture Québec", a new series of contemporary French-Canadian literature.

The first six books of the series are "Prochain épisode" by Hubert Acquin, "Le temps des jeux" by Diane Giguère, "La patience des justes" by Pierre de Grandpré, "Poussière sur la ville" by André Langevin, "Avec ou sans amour" by Claire Martin, and "Souvenirs pour demain" by Paul Toupin.

Dr. Losique has had each of the books introduced, analyzed and annotated by a specialist in the field of Quebec letters. "Care was taken," he said, "to avoid the often boring traditional exercises in getting to the essence of each work."

The paperback series, published by Editions du Renouveau Pédagogique, is aimed at filling a void in French pre-university institutions. The books will also be useful to English university students and the non-specialist. A glossary of the more difficult words will help English-speaking readers with adequate but not fluent French to a better understanding of modern Quebec novelists.

Name Student Court Candidates

Administrator of Codes John Saunders has announced student candidates for the courts trying offenses under the Code of Student Behaviour.

Day students are listed in chronological order as per the original list from the Students' Association: Robert F. Danahy, Ralph T.R. Leavitt, Valery May Campbell, Panagiotis Kontakos, Isaac Olabanji Ayo-deji, Judith Jean MacDonald, Denzil Harvey Edgecombe, William T. Hawthorn, Sylvia Martzoukos, Edward Peter Rawana.

Evening students are listed in chronological order as per the original computer print-out from the ESA: Stanley Wilder, Norman Allan Fisher, Robert John Hayes, Donna M. Timmons, Dave Kenneth Vallières, Gordon J. Meder, Paul J. Delorme.

Mr. Saunders said it may be necessary to supplement these lists as the year proceeds.

THE WEEK AT SGWU

Send notices and photos of coming events to the Information Office, room 211 of the Norris Building, or phone 879-2867. Deadline for submission is noon Monday for the following week's events.

MONDAY 8

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: Tribute to Alfred Hitchcock (1940-1960) ends tonight with "The Wrong Man" (1957) with Henry Fonda, Vera Miles, Anthony Quayle and Harold J. Stone in H-110 at 8:30 p.m.; 50c for students, 75c for non-students.

GALLERY I and WEISSMAN GALLERY: Carl Schaefer retrospective through December 13.

GALLERY II: SGWU Collection of Art - new graphics through January 8.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Nominations open for Carnival queen (winner gets a trip to Acapulco); applications at SA offices through December 9.

I.D. CARDS: Available for faculty, administration and staff in VIP lounge from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. through Friday.

TUESDAY 9

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: The year 2440 as seen in 1940 by spaced-out Buck Rogers in H-110 at 1:15 to 2:15 p.m. with a selection of shorts of the period and door prizes all for 25c.

TV SIR GEORGE: "Folkways" this week features singer Jack Nissenson today and Thursday at 5:30 to 6 p.m., Wednesday and Friday 8 to 8:30 p.m.

THURSDAY 11

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Mouse That Roared" (1959) with Peter Sellers and Jean Seberg in H-110 at 8:30 p.m.; 50c for students, 75c for non-students.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Meeting in H-769 at 2 p.m.

HOCKEY: Loyola vs. Sir George at the Forum at 8 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS: Assistant Dean of Students Arthur Fefferman interviews students from 2 to 5 p.m.; further information at 879-4328.

A Biologist Reviews...

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tailed study that they are not at present receiving. In many ways, Professor Leduc feels, research into industrial pollution is a more pressing need for Quebec than research into sewage treatment, to which far greater attention is being devoted. The technical knowledge we have, if properly applied, could markedly improve our sewage-polluted waters.

It is also important that research be properly integrated in the University and not be regarded as an end in itself, something to be carried on apart from either teaching responsibilities or the real needs of the community. SGWU as a relatively new university increasingly concerned with research is, he believes, well suited to implement such a philosophy.

Research is an indispensable part of the modern university. It develops up-to-date scientific personnel undertaking investigation into new areas of knowledge. Such

personnel are equipped to receive public funds and to execute research work for government. The funds thus invested benefit the whole community in terms of improved technology, labor efficiency and human health and welfare.

Problems of water pollution increasing

In the field of water research we face age-old problems like domestic and industrial pollution, which will increase with new technology, for instance through the heat pollution of water from nuclear power reactors. There is also an ever-increasing demand for clean water for agriculture, domestic usage and recreation of different kinds. By the year 2000 it is expected that we will work only 4 days a week and have 13 weeks of holidays. A large part of this leisure time will be spent in outdoor recreation, for which clean lakes and streams must be maintained.

To tackle this responsibility will require a province-wide coordinated effort, in-

FRIDAY 12

COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting in H-769 at 2 p.m.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT: Film "Der Hund des Generals" in H-1070 at 7:30 p.m.

REVIEW COMMITTEE OF CODE OF STUDENT BEHAVIOUR: Meeting in H-633-4 at 12:30 p.m.

SATURDAY 13

FESTIVAL OF ARTS: "Buona Sera, Mrs. Campbell" with Gina Lollobrigida in H-110 at 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY 14

MAIN LIBRARY: Open for study and circulation service from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

21 days till Christmas

The following arrangements have been made for the holidays:

Wednesday, December 24 will be a normal working day; **Thursday, December 25 to Sunday, January 4** there will be no classes and the library and offices will be closed; **Monday, January 5** the second term begins, regular library and office hours resuming.

Because University activities are suspended this year between Christmas and New Year, December 24 will be a normal working day. Since it falls on a Friday, January 2 is treated as part of the holiday.

SGWU ISSUES & EVENTS

SGWU ISSUES & EVENTS is published weekly by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal. The editorial offices are located in room 211 of the Norris Building, 1435 Drummond Street, Montreal 107, Quebec. Telephone 879-2867.

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